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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Thirty-fifth session
Vienna, 6-15 April 1992
Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK AND PRIORITIES

Note by the Secretariat**

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** This document has not been formally edited.

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I. FULFILMENT OF THE NEW MANDATES OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

A. Mandates arising from action by the Economic and Social Council

1. Acting on a draft proposal forwarded by the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991 entitled "Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs". In paragraph 1 of that resolution, the Council

"Calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(a) To review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, in accordance with paragraph 97 of the Global Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990;

(b) To review the development and implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control;

(c) To give policy guidance to the new United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to monitor its activities."

2. The Commission should thus decide at its present session how it wishes to acquit itself of the mandates entrusted to it by the Council and instruct UNDCP how it will in future consider these matters in its agenda and what documentation will be required. It may be noted that the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session suggested below in chapter II includes a separate agenda item for review of the Global Programme of Action (GPA) and the System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP). Background information on the establishment of the GPA and SWAP as well as documentation available for the first review of their implementation is set out in document E/CN.7/1992/6.

3. Specifically, the Commission should therefore examine:

(i) how it will review implementation of the GPA;

(ii) how it will review implementation and development of the SWAP; and

(iii) how it will give policy guidance to and monitor the activities of UNDCP.

(i) Implementation of the GPA

4. Paragraph 97 of the GPA requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on implementation of the GPA. The Secretary-General's report on this matter is combined with his report to the Assembly on overall coordination in the United Nations system. That report is prepared by the secretariat in the course of the early fall of each year on the basis of data available from Governments and from organizations of the United Nations system. It is suggested that that document, supplemented as explained below, could constitute the basis of the Commission's consideration of this matter.

5. The Executive Director will, beginning with the present session, present to the Commission an annual report on UNDCP activities. That report, which will cover the entire previous calendar year, can be regarded as a supplement to the report referred to above with regard at least to UNDCP activities. The report to the General Assembly and the report of the Executive Director to the Commission, together with a complementary note by the Secretariat on whatever implementation activity by Governments it has identified during the latter part of the previous year, could thus constitute the documentary basis for Commission's action on this mandate.

6. The Commission will want to examine whether this approach satisfies its requirements or how it can be improved on, and instruct its secretariat accordingly.

(ii) Implementation and development of the SWAP

7. In its resolution 1990/87, the Economic and Social Council confirmed that SWAP "aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system". Those mandates can be added to from time to time by legislative bodies or become obsolete for various reasons. The SWAP is therefore subject to review and revision; and in resolution 45/179, by which UNDCP was established, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the SWAP in the light of the structural changes called for by the creation of UNDCP. This explains why the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is called upon to review not only the "implementation" but also the "development" of the SWAP.

8. Review by the Commission of implementation of the SWAP could be based on the activities of UNDCP as reflected in the report of the Executive Director for the previous year, together with written or oral reports by the other United Nations system organizations active in the field of international drug control.

9. The SWAP, which originated from a request of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), is reviewed and revised as required through the mechanism of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination. That meeting is normally convened twice a year by the ACC and chaired by the Executive Director of UNDCP. The basis for any consideration of the "development" of the SWAP by the Commission would logically be the latest version of the SWAP which has been cleared by all concerned organizations. When such a review process is underway but not complete (as is the case at the present session) the Commission would have before it the last approved version updated by any intermediate documentation which can be presented, as well as oral reports.

(iii) Monitoring of UNDCP activities and policy guidance

10. With respect to its mandate to monitor UNDCP activities, the Commission will have before it at each session (i) the report of the Executive Director on UNDCP activities during the previous year, (ii) documentation relating to technical cooperation projects financed by the UNDCP Fund, and (iii) ad hoc reports on implementation of specific requests of the Commission, of the Economic and Social Council, or of the General Assembly.

11. It is assumed that policy guidance would usually take the form of comments during Commission sessions that would, when appropriate, be reflected in its report; although the Commission may wish occasionally to adopt formal decisions or resolutions depending on the subject.

B. Mandates arising from action by the General Assembly

Consideration by the Commission of the ways and means in which it wishes to carry out its new administrative and financial functions following the request of the General Assembly

12. In paragraph 2 of section XVI of its resolution 46/185 A of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly authorized the Commission on Narcotic Drugs "to approve, on the basis of the Executive Director's proposals, both the budget of the Fund's programme and the administrative and programme support costs budget, other than expenditures borne by the United Nations regular budget" and requested the Commission "to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the ways in which it plans to carry out the administrative and financial functions".

13. First, one should note that the Commission has decided only last year that it should be convened "during the period between the third calendar week of March and the third calendar week of April". Second, taking into account a recent request of the Economic and Social Council, meetings of its subsidiary bodies should end at least eight weeks before the opening of the Council's session. As the Council is now expected to hold its annual session in July every year, the month of April is indeed the latest the Commission could meet. However, April is too late for the Commission to approve the current year's technical cooperation and administrative budget as the secretariat cannot wait until then before expenditures can be authorized. On the other hand, in April the income of the following year is not yet known and it is therefore too early to approve the following year's budget. Taking into account the practice already followed by the governing bodies of other Funds and Programmes, however, the secretariat proposes that the Commission approve budget estimates for a biennium as outlined below.

14. At the current session, the Commission has before it (i) the financial report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1991 1/ and the (ii) UNDCP Fund programme budget estimates and administrative and programme support costs estimates for the biennium 1992-1993. 2/ The first document contains detailed information on actual expenditure and programme delivery. The second document contains the estimated resource requirements and utilization for the biennium 1992-1993; for 1992, the estimates are based on actual income, while the 1993 estimates are only projections based on pipeline projects and reasonable forecasts on the basis of past practice. Its presentation is modeled on the budget "fascicle" prepared by the Secretary-General for each chapter of the regular budget of the United Nations and submitted for approval to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. It contains the following information:

1/ E/CN.7/1992/CRP.10
2/ Addendum to E/CN.7/1992/12

(a) For the administrative and programme support costs budget:

- Total projected resources and expected resource utilization for 1992-1993;

- Staffing requirements during 1992-1993 to support the programme;

- Proposed allotments for 1992 and 1993 for administrative and programme support costs (by object of expenditure).

A narrative part provides full explanations of the proposals and their justification. It also proposes a methodology for the presentation of the budget estimates.

(b) For the technical co-operation budget:

- Total projected resources and expected resource utilization for 1992-1993;

- Proposed programme budget for 1992 and budget estimates for 1993 broken down by regions and sectors of activity, accompanied by illustrating graphs. The funding situation (earmarked as opposed to general purpose contributions) is also indicated.

A narrative part gives explanations and justifications of the planned technical cooperation, in 1992-1993, providing more information on the budgetary estimates contained in the aforementioned tables. Information on the field operations support budget for those two years is also provided.

15. The Commission will also have before it the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and programme support costs budget of the UNDCP Fund as proposed by the Executive Director, pursuant to paragraph 3 of section XVI of General Assembly resolution 46/185 A.

16. At its thirty-sixth session (in 1993), the Commission would have before it revised estimates for 1992-1993, based on actual expenditure for 1992 and known income for 1993. At the same time, a first projection for 1994 (which would be a broad budget outline) would also be presented by the Executive Director.

17. Should the Commission endorse for the future this proposal of the secretariat, the calendar of submissions from UNDCP would be as follows:

First year of a biennium: budget estimates are considered and approved for the biennium, on the basis of known income for the first year and on projections for the second;

Second year of a biennium: revised budget estimates are considered and approved on the basis of known expenditure and programme delivery during the first year and on known income for the second year of the biennium. A projection (budget outline) for the first year of the following biennium is also considered and approved.

II. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

A. Discussion

18. From the informal consultations held prior to the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as well as discussions at that session, it has become clear that the Global Programme of Action and the establishment of UNDCP will both have to be taken into consideration in organizing future sessions. The concept of priority themes for a given session was also raised. At the same time the need to maintain treaty-based functions as a separate category was recognized.

19. The agenda for the present session of the Commission reflects a consensus at the thirty-fourth session. Since then, the Council has added formally to the Commission's mandate as outlined in chapter I, section A, above. As reflected in chapter I, section B, above, the General Assembly has also added to that mandate.

20. The draft provisional agenda presented below by the secretariat takes the foregoing into account and builds on progress made at the last session of the Commission. The sequence of items is based on the assumption that the Commission would first examine the worldwide situation under its item on general debate. It would then take note of the activites of its secretariat as reflected in the report of the Executive Director on the work of UNDCP. Treaty-based functions would remain separate. Priority topics would be identified as required. Review of the GPA and SWAP as mandated by the Council would be grouped together, as would be the administrative and budgetary functions mandates from the General Assembly. The nature of those functions do not logically permit them to be all grouped under one item, especially as the Commission has still to decide how it will carry out each of the functions.

21. The Executive Director is especially desirous of respecting the numerous requests of the General Assembly to reduce documentation. While doing so, it is clear that the Commission should have available whatever information is needed, particularly if the Commission is called upon to take a decision. The secretariat will therefore in future try to present all data required for the consideration of an agenda item in a concise, action-oriented document. Whenever possible, there will be only one document for an item or, when required, a sub-item.

B. Provisional agenda and documentation

22. Taking into account the above considerations and in accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the secretariat suggests to the Commission the following draft provisional agenda for its next session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted for its consideration.

1. Election of Officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda
Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply.

Documentation

Reports by the Secretariat (as necessary)

Reports of the regional HONLEAs and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (Relevant part)

Reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

4. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties.

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (as necessary)

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (Relevant part)

(c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary).

6. Priority topics.

(to be identified)

Documentation

Notes by the Secretariat (as necessary)

7. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and of the implementation and development of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

8. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

9. Draft agenda of the next session and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

10. Other matters.

Documentation

(as necessary)

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission at thirty-sixth session.

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

GENERAL DEBATE

Letter dated 23 March 1992 to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme from the Ambassadors of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States of America, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela

We have pleasure in writing to you regarding the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which will be held in Vienna from 6 to 15 April 1992.

We recognize that the global drug problem is a constant threat to the health and well-being of our peoples, and also to their economies, national security and harmonious international relations and we are pleased to note the progress achieved during the last two years in the fight against drug trafficking.

We consider that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is a very important international forum in which thought and action can be joined to present a united front against this scourge.

Consequently, we believe that the declaration formulated by our senior leaders at the Drug Summit held at San Antonio, Texas, USA, from 26 to 27 February 1992, reflects the conceptual and political focus that needs to be placed on this serious problem. We therefore think it advisable for the Declaration of San Antonio to be officially circulated during the thirty-fifth session so that it may be widely disseminated and acquire the importance it deserves.

(Signed) A. Gastón Ponce Caballero
Ambassador of Bolivia

(Signed) Alfonso Gómez Méndez
Ambassador of Colombia

(Signed) Jorge Pareja Cucalón
Ambassador of Ecuador

(Signed) Jane E. Becker
Ambassador of the United States of America

(Signed) Eugenio Anguiano Roch
Ambassador of Mexico

(Signed) Alberto Salas Barahona
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Peru

(Signed) Santiago Ochoa Antich
Ambassador of Venezuela

* E/CN.7/1992/1

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Anexo*

CUMBRE SOBRE DROGAS EN SAN ANTONIO, 1992

Nosotros, los Presidentes de Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Perú y los Estados Unidos de América y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela, reunidos en San Antonio, Texas, el 26 y 27 de febrero de mil novecientos noventa y dos, formulamos la siguiente

DECLARACION DE SAN ANTONIO

Reconocemos que la Declaración de Cartagena, emitida el 15 de febrero de 1990 por los Presidentes de Bolivia, Colombia, Perú y los Estados Unidos de América, sentó las bases para el desarrollo de una estrategia integral y multilateral para confrontar el problema de las drogas ilícitas. Por ello, quienes representamos a los países que se reunieron en Cartagena, reafirmamos vigorosamente los compromisos que fueron asumidos en ese momento. Reunidos ahora como representantes de siete Gobiernos, expresamos nuestra disposición a ir más allá de los logros de Cartagena, construir sobre el progreso alcanzado, y adecuar la cooperación internacional a los nuevos retos que surgen de los cambios mundiales experimentados en el problema de la droga.

Reconocemos que el problema global de las drogas ilícitas y los delitos conexos representan una amenaza directa a la salud y el bienestar de nuestros pueblos, a sus economías, a la seguridad nacional de nuestros países y a la armonía de las relaciones internacionales. Las drogas inducen a la violencia y a la farmacodependencia; constituyen una amenaza a las instituciones democráticas y un desperdicio de recursos económicos y humanos que podrían ser canalizados en beneficio de nuestras sociedades.

Vemos con agrado los avances alcanzados durante los últimos dos años en reducir la producción y la demanda de cocaína, en disminuir los cultivos para fines ilícitos, en ejecutar los programas de desarrollo alternativo y en desmantelar y desbaratar las organizaciones transnacionales dedicadas al tráfico ilícito de drogas, así como sus redes de respaldo financiero. La estrecha cooperación entre nuestros gobiernos y la voluntad política de los mismos han dado como resultado un aumento alentador en la incautación de drogas y en la eficacia de las acciones de la aplicación de la ley. Asimismo, como resultado de esta cooperación y voluntad política, varios de los principales mandos vinculados activamente al comercio de la droga hace dos años se encuentran en prisión en varios países. Los programas de desarrollo alternativo han demostrado ser una estrategia eficaz para sustituir los cultivos de la coca en los países productores.

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* Se distribuye únicamente en los idiomas en que se ha presentado.

Si bien nos sentimos motivados por esos logros, reconocemos que las acciones de cooperación mutua deben ser ampliadas y fortalecidas en todos los campos. Exhortamos a todos los sectores de la sociedad, especialmente a los medios de comunicación, a redoblar sus esfuerzos en la lucha contra las drogas. El papel de los medios de comunicación es muy importante, y los convocamos a intensificar sus valiosos esfuerzos. Nos comprometemos a promover, a través de los medios de comunicación, los valores indispensables para una sociedad sana.

Además del problema de la cocaína, reconocemos la importancia de permanecer alertas frente al incremento de la producción, el tráfico y el consumo de heroína, marihuana y otras drogas. Enfatizamos la necesidad de ejercer mayor control y fiscalización de las sustancias que se utilizan en la producción de estas drogas y de ampliar las consultas sobre acciones de erradicación de estos cultivos ilícitos.

Estamos convencidos de que nuestras acciones contra las drogas deben llevarse a cabo sobre la base del principio de las obligaciones compartidas y en forma equilibrada. Es esencial enfrentarnos al problema con un enfoque integral que incluya la demanda, los cultivos con fines ilícitos, la producción, el tráfico y las redes ilegales de distribución de drogas, al igual que los delitos conexos como el tráfico de armas, de productos químicos esenciales y precursores y el lavado de dinero. Asimismo, nuestros Gobiernos continuarán perfeccionando estrategias que comprendan el desarrollo alternativo, la erradicación, el control y la interceptación, el fortalecimiento de los sistemas judiciales y la prevención del consumo de drogas ilícitas.

Reconocemos la importancia fundamental de fortalecer los sistemas judiciales para asegurar que existan instituciones eficaces para someter a la justicia a quienes delinquen. Asumimos la responsabilidad de fortalecer la cooperación judicial entre nuestros países para alcanzar estos objetivos. Reafirmamos nuestra intención de llevar a cabo estos esfuerzos, en estricto cumplimiento del régimen legal internacional para la protección de los derechos humanos.

Reafirmamos que la cooperación mutua debe llevarse a cabo de conformidad con las respectivas legislaciones nacionales y con pleno respeto de la soberanía e integridad territorial de nuestros Países y estricta observancia del derecho internacional.

Reconocemos que el problema de las drogas ilícitas es internacional. Todos los países directa o indirectamente afectados deben asumir obligaciones y acciones claras en la lucha contra ese problema. Exhortamos a los países de la región a fortalecer las

acciones nacionales y de cooperación internacional en la lucha contra las drogas y a participar activamente en los programas regionales. Reconocemos que, en el caso del Perú, la complicidad entre el narcotráfico y el terrorismo perturba en gran medida la acción contra las drogas, amenaza a las instituciones democráticas y menoscaba la viabilidad de la economía peruana.

Nos solidarizamos con la lucha contra las drogas que realizan los Países hermanos de las Américas, exhortándolos a redoblar esfuerzos, y ofreciéndonos a estrechar con ellos la cooperación de nuestros Gobiernos mediante los acuerdos específicos que deseen celebrar. Valoramos la importancia de la unidad hemisférica en este esfuerzo y la alentamos.

Observamos con preocupación que en Europa y Asia se abren y expanden los mercados para la comercialización de las drogas ilícitas, particularmente la de la cocaína. Exhortamos a las naciones de estos continentes y a los otros miembros de la comunidad internacional a que, mediante acuerdos bilaterales o multilaterales, estrechen la cooperación en la lucha contra las drogas en la que están comprometidos los países del Hemisferio Americano. En este sentido, hemos convenido formar un grupo de alto nivel, con representantes designados por los países firmantes de la Declaración, para que visite a otros países de este Hemisferio, de Europa y el Japón con el objeto de invitarlos a participar activamente en los esfuerzos y las estrategias de cooperación que se consignan en la misma.

Ratificamos nuestro decidido compromiso en la lucha contra las drogas de las organizaciones internacionales, especialmente las Naciones Unidas y la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Inspirados en su mandato, expresamos nuestro pleno respaldo a los programas de la Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas.

Reconocemos la importancia fundamental de contar con economías fuertes e iniciativas económicas innovadoras para tener éxito en la lucha contra las drogas. Será esencial lograr mayores avances en los campos del comercio y la inversión. Apoyamos la Iniciativa para las Américas como medio para mejorar las condiciones económicas en el Hemisferio, y nos sentimos alentados por el progreso obtenido por los países de esta región en la reestructuración de sus economías.

Reafirmamos la importancia del desarrollo alternativo para la lucha contra las drogas. Tomamos nota de que también son víctimas del narcotráfico en la región aquellos sectores de la sociedad que viven en la extrema pobreza y que se ven atraídos a la producción y al tráfico de drogas ilícitas como medios de ganarse el sustento. Consideramos que para que nuestros esfuerzos

por reducir el tráfico de drogas ilícitas tengan éxito, resulta esencial ofrecer opciones lícitas que generen empleos e ingresos.

Nos proponemos alcanzar los objetivos y las metas definidas previamente en la presente Declaración y en sus Estrategias para la Acción, adjuntas.

Reconociendo la necesidad de asegurar la cohesión y el progreso de nuestras acciones contra las drogas, nuestros Gobiernos se proponen llevar a cabo anualmente una reunión de alto nivel.

Para ampliar aún más los esfuerzos internacionales en la lucha contra las drogas, invitamos a otros países o a representantes de grupos de países a unirse a esta Declaración.

Hecha en San Antonio, Texas, a los 27 días del mes de febrero de 1992, en los idiomas español e inglés.

Done at San Antonio, Texas, on this, the 27th of February, 1992, in the Spanish and English languages.

Por Bolivia
For Bolivia

Por Colombia
For Colombia

Por el Ecuador
For Ecuador

Por México
For Mexico

Por el Perú
For Peru

Por los Estados Unidos de América
For the United States of America

Por Venezuela
For Venezuela

Annex *

SAN ANTONIO DRUG SUMMIT 1992

We, the Presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and the United States of America, and the Minister of Foreign Relations of Venezuela, met in San Antonio, Texas, on the 26th and 27th of February, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two and issued the following.

DECLARATION OF SAN ANTONIO

We recognize that the Cartagena Declaration, issued on February 15, 1990, by the Presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and the United States of America, laid the foundation for the development of a comprehensive and multilateral strategy to address the problem of illegal drugs. Those of us who represent the countries that met in Cartagena strongly reaffirm the commitments assumed at that time. Meeting now as representatives of seven governments, we express our determination to move beyond the achievements of Cartagena, build upon the progress attained, and adapt international cooperation to the new challenges arising from worldwide changes in the drug problem.

We recognize that the overall problem of illegal drugs and related crimes represents a direct threat to the health and well-being of our peoples, to their economies, to the national security of our countries, and to harmony in international relations. Drugs lead to violence and addiction, threaten democratic institutions, and waste economic and human resources that could be used for the benefit of our societies.

We applaud the progress achieved over the past two years in reducing cocaine production, in lowering demand, in reducing cultivation for illicit purposes, in carrying out alternative development programs, and in dismantling and disrupting transnational drug trafficking organizations and their financial support networks. The close cooperation among our governments and their political will have lead to encouraging increase in drug seizures and in the effectiveness of law enforcement actions. Also as a result of this cooperation and political will, a number of the principal drug lords who were actively engaged in the drug trade two years ago are in prison in several countries. Alternative development programs have proven to be an effective strategy for replacing coca cultivation in producer countries.

Although we are encouraged by these achievements, we recognize that mutual cooperative efforts must be expanded and strengthened in all areas. We call on all sectors of society, notably the media, to increase their efforts in the anti-drug struggle. The role of the media is very important, and we urge them to intensify

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* Circulated in the languages of submission only.

their valuable efforts. We undertake to promote, through the media, the values essential to a healthy society.

In addition to the cocaine problem, we recognize the need to remain alert to the expansion of the production, trafficking, and consumption of heroin, marijuana, and other drugs. We emphasize the need to exert greater control over substances used in the production of these drugs, and to broaden consultations on the eradication of these illegal crops.

We are convinced that our anti-drug efforts must be conducted on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and in a balanced manner. It is essential to confront the drug problem through an integrated approach, addressing demand, cultivation for illicit purposes, production, trafficking, and illegal distribution networks, as well as related crime, such as traffic in firearms and in essential and precursor chemicals, and money laundering. In addition, our governments will continue to perfect strategies that include alternative development, eradication, control and interdiction, the strengthening of judicial systems, and the prevention of illicit drug use.

We recognize the fundamental importance of strengthening judicial systems to ensure that effective institutions exist to bring criminals to justice. We assume responsibility for strengthening judicial cooperation among our countries to attain these objectives. We reaffirm our intention to carry out these efforts in full compliance with the international legal framework for the protection of human rights.

We reaffirm that cooperation among us must be carried out in accordance with our national laws, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our nations, and in strict observance of international law.

We recognize that the problem of illicit drugs is international. All countries directly or indirectly affected by the drug problem should take upon themselves clear responsibilities and actions in the anti-drug effort. We call on the countries of the region to strengthen nationals and international cooperative efforts and to participate actively in regional programs. We recognize that in the case of Peru, complicity between narco-trafficking and terrorism greatly complicates the anti-drug effort, threatens democratic institutions, and undermines the viability of the Peruvian economy.

We express our support for the anti-drug struggle being carried out by our sister nations of the Western Hemisphere, we call on them to increase their efforts, and we offer to strengthen our governments' cooperation with them through specific agreements they may wish to sign. We value and encourage regional unity in this effort.

We note with concern the opening and expansion of markets for

illicit drugs, particularly cocaine, in Europe and Asia. We call upon the nations of those continents and on other member countries of the international community to strengthen, through bilateral of multilateral agreements, cooperation in the anti-drug effort in which the nations of the Western Hemisphere are engaged. To this end, we have agreed to form a high-level group with representatives designated by the signatory countries of this Declaration, to visit other countries of this Hemisphere, Europe, and Japan, with the purpose of inviting them to participate actively in the efforts and cooperative mechanisms described in this Declaration.

We reaffirm our solid commitment to the anti-drug efforts of international organizations, notably the United Nations and the Organization of American States. Inspired by the mandate of the Inter-American Commission on the Control of Drug Abuse, we express our full support for its programs.

We recognize the fundamental importance of strong economies and innovative economic initiatives to the successful conduct of the anti-drug effort. Further progress in the areas of trade and investment will be essential. We support the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative as a means of improving economic conditions in the Hemisphere, and we are encouraged by the progress the countries of the region have made in restructuring their economies.

We reaffirm the importance of alternative development in the anti-drug effort. We note that the victims of narco-trafficking in the region include those sectors of society that live in extreme poverty and that are attracted to illicit drug production and trafficking as a means of livelihood. We consider that if our efforts to reduce illegal drug trafficking are to be successful, it will be essential to offer legitimate options that generate employment and income.

We propose to achieve the objectives and goals defined above in this Declaration and in its attached Strategies for Action.

Recognizing the need to ensure cohesion and progress in our anti-drug efforts, our governments intend to hold a high-level meeting on an annual basis.

In order to broaden international anti-drug efforts still further, we invite additional countries or representative of groups of countries to associate themselves with this Declaration.

Hecha en San Antonio, Texas, a los 27 días del mes de febrero de 1992, en los idiomas español a inglés.

Done at San Antonio, Texas, on this, the 27th of February, 1992, in the Spanish and English languages.

Por Bolivia
For Bolivia

Por Colombia
For Colombia

Por el Ecuador
For Ecuador

Por México
For Mexico

Por el Perú
For Peru

Por les Estados Unidos de América
For the United States of America

Por Venezuela
For Venezuela